The Blair County Whig.

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By John Brotherline. HOLLIDAYSBURG AND ALTOONA, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1862. Terms: $1,50 per year.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1862.

Complete Union Triumph.

From the Special Correspondent N. Y. Tribune

National Flotilla, off St. Charles, Ark., Eighty Miles up White River, Tuesday Evening, June 17, 1862.

(CONCLUDED FROM LAST WEEK.)

Odious Barbarity of the Rebels.

Then--I blush to name it, and think I am an American—while the poor, scalded fellows were struggling in the river, prompted by an involuntary instinct, when their condition would have appealed to the most barbarous of barbarians, and melted the stoniest heart, our enemies, the self-asserted type of courage and chivalry, turned the guns of the upper and lower batteries upon the unfortunates in the river, and sent more than one noble spirit to its rest.

Not satisfied with this, a detachment of sharpshooters left the second work that the Mound City and St. Louis had been engaging, and, proceeding down to the river bank, deliberately fired again and again at the Union men.

Every few moments some poor wretch would throw up his hands as a bullet struck him, and go down, leaving a crimson hue upon the water from the wound that had let out his painful life.

Even in the pale, suffering faces of the swimming officers and sailors of the Mound City might have been seen an expression of amazement and horror when they beheld this new savageness and exhaustless malignity of the perfidious foe.

A Malay pirate or an infuriated Comanche would not do so inhuman a thing.—Nature would assert herself even in their breast.

Not so the advocates and defenders of Slavery.

Slavery blights, brutalizes and destroys the last remnant of justice, mercy and magnanimity. It revenges itself upon its friends, as the adder nursed in the bosom. It permeates with poison and afflicts with palsy its sustaining hand, and sears the conscience that views it without loathing and without horror.

The Enemy Firing into the Rescue Boats.

Capt. Blodgett, of the Conestoga, knew at once what had happened when he saw the steam pouring out of the Mound City, and soon after saw many of her officers and crew struggling in the stream. Thinking he might be instrumental in saving a few at least of the brave fellows, he ordered two of the cutters to be lowered and manned, and in less than a minute the sailors were pulling steadily up the river.

The Rebels in the second fortification discovered the humane purpose of the small boats, and turned their large guns upon them, the sharpshooters imitating the example.

The Conestoga's cutters were twice struck, one at the bow and the other at the stern, but neither was seriously injured, nor prevented from snatching from the insatiable malignity of the Rebels a few loyal men. Most of those who were rescued have since died; though had they not been shot in the water, they would have recovered from their scalds.

Shooting scalded, struggling, drowning men! Is this the nineteenth century?—live we in the freest and most enlightened country in the world?

What a contrast, what a commentary upon the character of the Rebellion and its supporters, when we remember the heroic conduct of the sailors of the Benton, opposite Memphis, on the 6th inst., who periled their lives to preserve those of the enemy that leaped into the Mississippi from the sinking Lovell!

Such is Rebel gratitude! such its return for forbearance and magnanimity in the hour of extremest need!

Savageness of the Secession Sharpshooters.

From the enemy's fortifications, few shots were fired after they found themselves unable to destroy the Conestoga's cutters, but the hostile sharp-shooters continued to take deliberate aim from behind trees or from clumps of bushes at every sailor they believed within range, striving to destroy their doubly defenceless enemies as if their own souls' salvation depended on this unnatural crime.

The Rebel Fortification Surprised.

By this time, Col. Fitch had marched in double quick to the rear of the second fortifications, and was upon the Rebels before they were aware of his presence or approach. The Indianians discharged their muskets and then entered the works with fixed bayonets, so surprising the Secessionists, that they had little time for defence and none for escape. Men were shot down and bayoneted at their guns, and made bloody atonement for their merciless cruelty. Some of the artillerists were endeavoring to turn their large guns—they had but three, all 42-pounders—upon the attacking force, but could not succeed, and Capt. Fry, the Commander of the hostile works (formerly Lieutenant in the U. S. Navy), was endeavoring to swing one of his pieces around, when he received a musket-ball through the shoulder, and in another instant was on the ground with a bayonet at his throat, and compelled to accept capture as the sole alternative of death.

Capture of the Works.

In a very brief space the Secession colors were pulled down and the occupants of the hostile works placed hors de combat. Most of them were killed and wounded, only thirty-two or three being taken prisoners.

The Rebel sharp-shooters discovered the change in affairs and immediately turned their attention to flight. They, with a number of the enemy from the lower fortification, hurried along the bank of the river to the point where a hostile gunboat and three transports had been sunk for the purpose of obstructing our further passage, and then ran along the base of the bluff in the direction of the little village of St. Charles, half a mile distant, and soon disappeared with extraordinary celerity.

The Union Victory Complete.

The engagement was over; but it had been dearly won through the terrible accident on the Mound City; and those who rejoice at the result mourn over the untoward event that mars the gratulations of the loyal and the brave.

The Sufferers on the Mound City.

The Mound City was powerless after the explosion of her steam-drum, or connection-pipe, as it is generally called on the Western and Southern rivers, and drifted half a mile down the river, when it was taken in charge by the tug Spitfire. When the muster-roll was called, only 27 men, out of 181, officers and sailors, answered to their names.

At that time about fifty were dead, and nearly fifty more were in a dying state, suffering so intensely that it would have been a mercy to end their pain. The badly scalded dropped off into silence and cessation from suffering one by one, and often three by three; and it is remarkable how stoically they bore their tortures, how little they complained, though agony knitted their brows and paled the fire of their burning eyes.

Hour after hour they lay as if stretched upon sheets of red-heated iron, and often they murmured that they were stretched so long upon the rack.

Death was the sole boon they craved, and he tarried with malignant slowness.

But Death came to them at last, as he comes to all, and hushed the voice of woe, and stilled the pulse of pain, and hung the curtain of silence about the mysterious dust of the honored, the lamented, and the loved.

The National Casualties.

The St. Louis was not struck, nor was the Conestoga, and the Lexington, which remained behind to watch the banks of the river, received no detriment whatever. All performed their duty faithfully and gallantly, and all deserve and are receiving praise.

A few of the privates of Colonel Fitch's command received slight wounds, but none are worthy of mention. On the gunboats not one man was wounded, and though the St. Louis was hit several times by six and twelve-pound shot, she received no injury.

Indignation against the Enemy.

The deepest indignation prevailed against the Rebels for their merciless cruelty, and but for the strenuous efforts of our officers many of the enemy would have been butchered in retaliation. The life of Capt. Fry was with difficulty saved by an Indiana captain who struck up a musket that had been pointed at his head, and would have consigned the renegade to eternity.

Force of the Enemy.

The force of the Rebels is estimated by some at two to three hundred, and by others at five to six hundred; the last being probably most nearly correct. Capt. Fry had been apprised of the design of a portion of the Union fleet to ascend the White River before it left Memphis. He was at that time in Little Rock, and cut across the country to the river; sank the three transports and the gunboat Pontchartrain in the stream; first removing the guns, three in number, from the gunboat, and placing them in position in the upper work. The lower work consisted of five 12 and 24 and two 6-pounders, protected by breastworks, as the first fortification was, but without rear defences, which he had not time to construct. The two fortifications were about half a mile apart, and between them was an unfinished line of rifle-pits.

The Rebel and Union Losses.

The Rebel loss must have been about 150 to 200 killed and wounded, most of them being killed, as they fought in their intrenchments with great determination and desperation, and refused to ask for quarter, to which indeed they would have had no right after the inhuman course they had adopted toward the crew of the Mound City.

It is said that many of the enemy escaped in small boats lying above the obstruction in the river at the same time that the others fled by land, and from the best information I can gather at least 200 or 300 succeeded in getting away.

On the Mound City only two officers escaped uninjured, nearly all of them being scalded to death by the explosion. Those who were shot in the river were generally seamen, though wounds have been discovered on two or three of the officers whose bodies were rescued. The poor fellows that were shot sunk, and their corpses have not been discovered.

Narrow Escape of a Transport.

The New-National had a narrow escape from an accident exactly similar to that which occurred on the Mound City, while lying above the gunboat on the north side of the river, after the engagement had terminated. One of the scalded sailors, in writhing on the deck, rolled upon the chord of the lanyard of one of the guns, and exploded the piece; the shot passing through the steam-pipe of the transport, and causing the escape of a great quantity of steam, but fortunately without doing any one the least injury, though there were as many as a hundred persons on board at the time of the occurrence.

Extraordinary Preservations.

Several of the sailors who swam to the shore and to the other gunboats were wounded, one or two dangerously, by the Rebel sharp-shooters. One of our brave seamen, James Jones, was struck by fifteen bullets, three of them making very bad wounds; and yet, with a broken leg and shattered hand he swam to the Lexington, a distance of three-quarters of a mile, and was taken on board. The brave tar was in the best of spirits, and will doubtless recover. He says he is very anxious to be on his legs again, to pay off the treacherous villians who sent so many of his gallant messmates to Davy Jones' locker.

Most of the seamen are from the East, having been drafted from the Army of the Potomac, and are, or were, alas! as courageous a crew as ever fired a gun or boarded the ship of an enemy.

Prospects of the Expedition.

The Mound City will require a new crew, and some days for repairs. The obstructions in the White River have been removed, and the Conestoga and Lexington have gone further up the stream. How far they will proceed is not known, but it is probable they will soon return, and wait for the remainder of the fleet.

A large number of the enemy's stolen transports are up the White River, and as there are probably no more fortifications on the shore, the Union flotilla, when it starts again, will, it is presumed, meet with no further resistance. The Rebels were soundly thrashed, and will hardly venture again to obstruct the progress of a fleet before which they have ever been compelled to yield.

The Negro Regiment of South Carolina--Explanation of Gen. Hunter.

The following correspondence was laid before the House to-day, the reading of some parts of which occasioned much merriment:

War Dep't., Washington City, D. C., July 2, 1862.

Sir—On reference to the answer of this Department, of the 14th ultimo, to the resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 9th of last month, calling for information respecting the organization, by Gen. Hunter, of the Department of South Carolina, of a regiment of volunteers for the defence of the Union, composed of black men, fugitive slaves, etc., it will be seen that the resolution has been referred to that officer, with instructions to make an immediate report thereon. I have now the honor to transmit, herewith, the copy of a communication just received from Gen. Hunter, furnishing information as to his action touching the various matters indicated in the resolution.

I have the honor to be very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
EDWIN M. STANTON, Sec. of War.

Hon. G. A. Grow, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

HEADQUARTERS, DEP'T OF THE SOUTH, PORT ROYAL, S. C., June 23.

HON. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from the Adjutant General of the Army, dated June 13, 1862, requesting me to furnish you with the information necessary to answer certain resolutions introduced in the House of Representatives on June 9, 1862, on motion of Hon. Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, their substance being to inquire—

1. Whether I had organized, or was organizing, a regiment of fugitive slaves in this department?

2. Whether any authority had been given to me from the War Department for such organization? and

3. Whether I had been furnished, by order of the War Department, with clothing, uniforms, arms, equipments, &c., for such a force.

Only having received the letter containing these inquiries at a late hour on Saturday night, I urge forward my answer in time for the steamer sailing to-day (Monday.) This haste prevents me from entering as minutely as I could wish upon many points of detail, such as the paramount importance of the subject calls for; but, in view of the near termination of the present session of Congress, and the widespread interest which must have been awakened by Mr. Wickliffe's resolution, I prefer sending even this imperfect answer to waiting the period necessary for the collection of fuller and more comprehensive data.

To the first question, therefore, I reply that no regiment of fugitive slaves has been or is being organized in this department. There is, however, a fine regiment of persons whose late masters are "fugitive rebels,".men who everywhere fly before the appearance of the national flag, leaving their servants behind them, to shift, as best they can, for themselves. So far, indeed, are the loyal persons composing this regiment from seeking to avoid the presence of their late owners, that they are now, one and all, working with remarkable industry to place themselves in a position to join in full and effective pursuit of their fugacious and traitorous proprietors.

To the second question, I have the honor to answer, that the instructions given to Brig. Gen. T. W. Sherman, by the Hon. Simon Cameron, late Secretary of War, and turned over to me by succession, for my guidance, do distinctly authorize me to employ all loyal persons offering their services in defence of the Union, and for the suppression of this rebellion, in any manner I might see fit, or that the circumstances might call for. There is no restriction as to the character or color of the persons to be employed, or the nature of the employment, whether civil or military, in which their services shall be used. I conclude, therefore, that I have been authorized to enlist fugitive slaves as soldiers, could any such be found in this department. No such characters, however, have yet appeared within the view of our most advanced pickets, the loyal slaves everywhere remaining on their plantations to welcome us, aid us, and supply us with food, labor, and information. It is the masters who have, in every instance, been the fugitives, running away from the loyal slaves as well as from the loyal soldiers, and whom we have only partially been able to see, chiefly their heads over ramparts, or, rifle in hand, dodging behind trees in the extreme distance. In the absence of any fugitive (master) law, the deserted slaves would be wholly without remedy, had not the crime of treason given them the right to pursue, capture, and bring back, those persons, of whose protection they had been thus suddenly bereft.

To the third interrogatory, it is my painful duty to reply that I have never received any specific authority for issues of clothing, uniforms, arms, equipments, and so forth; to the troops in question. My general instructions from Mr. Cameron to employ them in any manner I might find necessary, and the military exigencies of the department being my only, but in my judgment sufficient, justification. Neither have I had any specific authority for supplying these persons with shovels, spades, and pickaxes, upon employing them as laborers—with boats and cars, when using them as lighter men; but these are not points included in Mr. Wickliffe's resolution.

To me it seemed that the liberty to employ men in any particular capacity implied with it liberty, also, to supply them with the necessary tools, and, acting upon this faith, I have clothed, equipped, and armed the only loyal regiment yet raised in South Carolina. I must say, in vindication of my own conduct, that, had it not been for the many other diversified and imperative claims on my time and attention, a much more satisfactory result might have been hoped for, and that in place of only one, as at present, at least five or six well-drilled, brave, and thoroughly-acclimated regiments should by this time, have been added to the loyal forces of the Union. The experiment of arming blacks, so far as I have made it, has been a complete and even marvellous success. They are sober, docile, attentive and enthusiastic, displaying great natural capacities for acquiring the duties of the soldier. They are eager, beyond all things, to take the field, and be led into action, and it is the unanimous opinion of the officers who have had charge of them, that in the peculiarities of this climate and country, they will prove invaluable auxiliaries, fully equal to the similar regiments so long and successfully used by the British authorities, in the West India Islands.

In conclusion, I would say it is my hope, there appearing no possibility of other reinforcements, owing to the exigencies of the campaign in the Peninsula, to have organized by the end of next fall, and to be able to present the Government from 48,000 to 50,000 of these hardy and devoted soldiers.

Trusting that this letter may form part of your answer to Mr. Wickliffe's resolution, I have the honor to be

D. HUNTER.
Major General Commanding.

BY LATE ACCOUNTS from Arkansas we have the distressing intelligence that the command of the indefatigable General Curtis is subsisting upon half rations, and is in such a position that supplies and reinforcements cannot be forwarded in time to save them from disaster. We are also informed that the rebel forces, under Gens. Hindman and Pike, are advancing in front and upon the rear of General Curtis's command. It would seem, if this intelligence be well founded, that Gen. Curtis is in a most critical situation. Looking at the news as it is published we can find but little hope of success for the Federal troops, but an examination of the surrounding circumstances may reveal some gratifying facts. It is natural to suppose that in the State of Arkansas, so sparsely populated, and exhibiting so few signs of cultivation, supplies must be scarce, and that foraging by an army would scarcely make a fair return. It seems to us, then, that the advantage of forwarding supplies to General Curtis would be on the side of the Government agents, inasmuch as we have superior means of transportation compared to that known to be possessed by the rebels. We have no fears of the ability of the poet-General Pike to entrap or injure General Curtis' army; his Indian expeditions have twice failed already. We have nothing to fear from any one but Hindman, a daring rebel chieftain of no ordinary military accomplishments.

General Curtis is a well-educated and experienced cavalry officer, who is familiar with the hazardous warfare of the West as probably any man in our army. He is supported by Brig. Gen. Jefferson C. Davis, of Indiana, who will ever labor, to the best of his ability, to prove the falsehood of the assertion made by his notorious namesake during the Mexican war, and reiterated even since, that "the Indiana boys are cowards." It is scarcely necessary to say that General Curtis is aware of the absolute necessity of keeping his communication open and well guarded, while advancing within the lines of the enemy; and when the day of trial comes, the field is chosen, and the battle rages in all its fury, he will add to his talent and experience the wholesome lessons of the manœuvring of infantry and artillery, taught him only a little while since on the bloody field of Pea Ridge, by the strategical genius of Major General Frantz Sigel.—*Press.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

English Grammar and Composition.

"Well, I have failed again; a packer I am and a packer I must remain, fond as I am of reading, and desirous as I am of getting an employment more suitable to my tastes. And yet, if I had fair play, I could, I am sure, do the counting-house work as well as some that are there."—"Not quite, William; true, you are intelligent and trust-worthy; you also write a good hand and are ready at accounts: but you are a very poor Grammarian."—"Not so poor as you think; though I am, I grant, far behind you, Thomas; but then you have been at college, and ought to know Grammar." "Yes, and I am willing to teach you, for I am sure you will never get forward as you wish, and as I should like to see, until you can write your mother tongue correctly." "I know that, and I have studied English Grammar; but it is very difficult." "Yes, and you still write bad English; for instance, your letter of application for the vacant situation, contains not less than three grammatical mistakes, and is enough of itself to prevent your success. How can you expect to rise in the world when you cannot speak and write English? In a counting house they want their letters written grammatically. It would be a disgrace to a house to send out letters containing errors of Grammar like those which you commit."—*Popular Educator.*

☞Two Lawyers in Lowell, returning from court the other day, one said to the other: "I've a notion to join Rev. Mr.—'s church; been debating the matter for some time. What do you think of it?"—"Wouldn't do it." "Well, why?" "Because it will do you no possible good, while it would be a very great injury to the church."

Take Care of your Thoughts.

A care of our thoughts is the greatest preservative against actual sins. It is a most certain truth, that the greatest sin that ever was committed, was at first but a thought. The foulest wickedness, the most monstrous impiety, arose from so small a speck as a first thought may be resembled to. The most horrid thing that ever was done, as well as the most noble and virtuous action that ever was accomplished, had no greater beginning. Of such a quick growth and spreading nature is sin, that it rivals even the kingdom of heaven, which our Lord telleth us "is like to a grain of mustard seed, which a man took and sowed in his field which, indeed is the least of all seeds; but when it is grown up (in those countries) it is the greatest among herbs, and becometh a tree, so that the birds of the air come and lodge in the branches of it." Matt xiii. 31.) But the Apostle St. James (chap. i., 13, 14,) represents it by simile of another nature, comparing the origin and growth of it to the formation of an embryo in the womb. "Let no man say when he is tempted, I am tempted of God; for God cannot be tempted with evil, neither tempteth he any man; but every man is tempted when he is drawn away by his own lust and enticed. Then when his lust hath conceived, it bringeth forth sin and death." It is conceived, bred, lives and grows in a man till at last it domineers in him, and "reigns in his mortal body." (Rom. vi. 12.) And therefore, it is absolutely necessary that we govern and manage our thoughts, without which it will be impossible that we should avoid falling into actual sins, even the greatest; that we resist the beginnings, the very first emergencies of evil, if we hope to avoid the last degrees of it.—CHILCOT.

Providence and Prayer.

Under the laws of Providence, life is a probation; probation is a succession of temptations; temptations are emergencies; and for emergencies we need the preparation and the safeguard of prayer. We have duties which are perilous. We meet surprise of evil. We struggle with a wily adversary. We feel perplexities of conscience, in which holy decision depends on the mind we bring to them. We encounter disappointments which throw us back from our hope rudely. We have difficult labors, in which we sometimes come to a dead-lock; we do not know what to do. We have an UNKNOWN experience opening upon us every hour. We are like travelers in a fog, who cannot see an arm's length before them. Providence is thus continually calling for the aids of prayer; and in a soul which is keen in its vigilance, prayer will be continually responsive to providences, often anticipative of them.

☞The doting husband of a married couple in Germantown, a few days after the knot was tied, had some peculiar thoughts when putting on a clean shirt, as he saw no appearance of a "washing." He thereupon rose earlier than usual one morning and kindled a fire. When hanging on the kettle he made a noise on purpose to arouse his easy wife. She peeped over the blankets and exclaimed: "My dear——'what are you doing?" He deliberately responded: "I've put on my last clean shirt, and am going to wash one now for myself!" "Very well," said Mrs Easy, "you had better wash one for me, too!"

LITTLE SINS.—Little sins have a fearful power of eating out the Christian heart. The ants of a tropical climate will surround their prey, and after destroying it eat it out so thoroughly, and yet delicately, that at a distance it may appear still alive. Yet when the storm comes it crumbles. So falls the professor whose inner life has been destroyed by little sins.

☞Mormon emigrants from Norway, Sweden and Germany, via New York, continue to pass over the Lake Shore railroad in large numbers destined for Salt Lake.

☞The Trustees of Allegheny College Meadville, have resolved not to hold the usual commencement exercises owing to the prevalence of small-pox in that place.

☞A verdict was obtained against the Cleveland and Erie railroad, for $1.400, by a man named Drea, in the Cupahoga county Court, on the 31st ult., for damages.

☞The members of the 83d wounded and disabled, together with a number of the sick, are on their way to Philadelphia, where they will receive good care in hospitals.

☞Jno W. Howe and H. S. Richmond, are out in Crawford county, as Republican candidates for Congressional nomination; and S. S. Bates for Assembly. On the track in time to say the least.

☞The 7.30 U. S. Bonds are exempt from taxation.

THE WHIG.

OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1862.

The War.

At the request of the Governors of eighteen out of the twenty-two loyal States, President Lincoln issued a requisition for *three hundred thousand* more troops to guard the territory from which the rebels have been driven. Gov. Curtin has issued an appeal to the patriotism of the people of Pennsylvania to raise her quota. It will be done without delay. Iowa, Kansas, Rhode Island and Massachusetts did not join in the request to Lincoln. No explanation of their absence has been given.

Our Army.

In this long week of varied feeling, of intense anxiety at one moment, of hope the next, no word so cheering has come to us as that we publish to-day says the New York *Tribune*, from *The Richmond Examiner*. *The army is safe!* We all felt, whether we said so or not, how much depended on this one point—had the fighting stopped? Had our weary and exhausted troops been able at last to throw back the advancing multitude of overwhelming numbers, which had dashed themselves against our lines day after day, only to come on with renewed vigor from fresh men at the rebound of each repulse? Could the pursuit be once stayed, could the sorely tried and retiring army once make a stand and be permitted a brief interval of rest, and time to throw up entrenchments, under the sheltering protection of the gunboats on James River, then all would be well. And it is well! After a conflict that *The Examiner* says was "terrible," and a loss that was "terrible" on their side, the advancing legions were swept back, for their "situation was hopeless." And then, adds the rebel journal, "seeing their adversary retire, the most vociferous cheers arose along the whole Yankee line." God bless the "Yankee line!" Again victorious, and victorious finally!

This, it seems, was five miles north of Darleytown and the Newmarket Road; and this is north-west of, and some distance above Turkey Bridge. The next day the fighting was renewed, but the *Examiner* has no result to tell. From McClellan's dispatch of the 3d, however, we know they were again beaten, and the harrassed and worn out army made good its position on the James River, and here the terrible ordeal of six battles ceased. On Wednesday and Thursday, up to 5:30, *there was no fighting*. We cannot exaggerate the importance of this fact—*there was no fighting*—nor exult too much over it. It is the salvation of the army. Two days to rest the worn-out men; two days to intrench themselves against further attack; two days to receive reinforcements which we know four days before were hastening to their aid; and two days for the whole fleet of gunboats to reach them from Fortress Monroe, with guns enough, and of such heavy metal, that their presence as a protecting force is equal to many thousand men! All this we gain by these two days of quiet; the baffled enemy must have fallen back, despairing of any further advantage, incapable of any further mischief; and the army is safe! Terrible as our loss has doubtless been, though we have lost men by thousands, and guns, perhaps, by hundreds, yet we give the news with gladness, and full of cheer, that the army still presents a bold, unbroken front, and the Rebels have fallen back to throw themselves around their capital for its protection. Under the circumstances, we can ask no better news than this.

COL. BLACK'S DEATH.—A correspondent of the New York *Herald*, mentioning the death of Col. Black, says that he was shot through the breast at the head of his regiment, and died without a groan.

Traugh and Fremont.

It is a pity to set a name that has been so potent for good, and such a terror to evil-doers, alongside of that of the editor of the *Standard*, but taste sometimes has to give way to necessity. But if Fremont is as low, as disgraced, as incompetent, as dishonest, as the *Standard* man makes him, then let "Fremont and Traugh" stand together at the head of this article.

In order to judge of the efficiency of a general officer, it is proper to take into consideration the plan upon which he based his operations. The *Standard* man, who never in his life formed a plan but was always guided by the *weight* of the purse, never thinks about this. He ought to consider that the forming of three or four armies for the valleys of the Virginia and the Shenandoah, were suggested and determined upon in Washington, by some military genius whose name, if Traugh had it, would be heralded abroad as the watchword of the 'Democratic' party. The ragged plan was followed by immeasurable disasters, and in one or two instances they were produced by the blunders of a certain professional soldier whom Traugh delights to praise. In the valley of Western Virginia, Fremont *did the work assigned him*.

To-day there is not a rebel in that valley more avowed than some of our own *professed* loyalists, and this is the effect of the blundering and inefficiency of that 'scoundrel' Fremont.

Who sent Fremont across the mountains into the valley of the Shenandoah? Who gave orders to burn a bridge, which orders *Shields countermanded*, and thus snatched from Fremont a brilliant victory?

Why don't Traugh pair off Shields with Fremont? Poor Traugh is at war with abolitionists, and don't care whether he strikes seven or eleven men in buckram, but takes good care not to hit some of his own princes, and if he does happen in a mistake to dab one with his doughy hands, it's

"Ah! no more of that, Hal, an thou lovest me."

The fellow says if we only analyze Fremont's motives, we'll see how shallow are his pretexts for resigning. He is death on analyzing. He'd make a good Health Officer, whose duty it would be to analyze "LAGER." His brain must have been performing the duties of a malt-house when he stated in his article that POPE was in Mexico and Fremont was not. Everybody but Traugh knows this is false; and as for him it don't make any difference, for all ignorance with him is blissful.

Perhaps the fellow don't know whether Mexico is in the East or West Indies.—Such a fellow would make a good "malicious ossifer." Make him a paper-cocked hat with a rooster's tail in it, give him a wooden sword, and set him astride a donkey, and all good, Union-loving citizens, shout long live Brigadier General Traugh, the self-boasting rival of Gen. FREMONT!

☞ At the celebration of the 4th of July at Tammany Hall, New York, by the Democracy, the following language was used by WATERBURY, the Chairman of the meeting:

Grand Sachem Waterbury took the chair, and, in the course of a brief speech, vigorously denounced Secretary Stanton. He spoke of the machinations of the man who, pretending to be a Democrat, was honored by a position by President Lincoln in which he had betrayed that party, its young and gallant General, and all who trusted him. Edwin M. Stanton had shown that the worst foe was a renegade.

This is one of the best things ever published in favor of Mr. Stanton. No wonder the *Register* denounced him week before last.

☞ The 'Democratic' State Convention met in Harrisburg, on the 4th inst., and nominated ISAAC SLENKER, Esq., Attorney-at-Law, of Union county, as their candidate for Auditor General, and JAMES P. BARR, Esq., Editor of the Pittsburg *Post*, for Surveyor General. The *Standard* calls the resolutions '*sound*,' whilst the Huntingdon *Globe* denounces them. A slight difference of opinion in the family.

☞ The Committee on the Conduct of the War, having made a thorough investigation of the case of Dr. Hays, lately dismissed from the army by order of the Secretary of War, for neglect of duty while engaged in transporting sick and wounded soldiers to Washington, are fully satisfied of the justice of his dismissal.

He has not been restored.

THE TREASURY NOTE BILL.—The Conference Committee on the Treasury note bill has agreed on thirty-five instead of twenty-five millions of notes, of less denominations than five dollars. The Senate passed the bill as thus amended.

The Loss of the Rebels.

Gen. Andrew Porter is reported as having said that the enemy lost in the course of the seven days' fighting on the Chickahominy not less than 75,000 men, which he accounts half their army in and about Richmond. It is said that they refuse to receive flags of truce from Gen. McClellan on any mission, so unwilling are they to give our soldiers a glimpse of their real condition.

Gen. Jim Lane has been solicited to take a commission again, and his friends have had an interview with the President about it. Gen. Lane is very willing, if he can get arrangements that suit him.

☞ A mass meeting was held this week in Philadelphia by which John W Forney and a large number of the most influential citizens of that city were appointed to attend the State Convention next week—17th inst.

Letter from Martinsburg.

MARTINSBURG, July 8, 1862.

Mr. Editor: The glorious Fourth was ushered in by ringing of bells and singing our national airs. Soon the grand old sun made his appearance in all his splendor, and gave signs of a warm day. About eight o'clock, the children of the several Sabbath schools were seen wending their way to the separate churches, and after due ceremony, took up the line of march for the woods. I can only write of the M. E. S. S., not being present at the other.

The Committee of Arrangements had selected a very beautiful grove, and had everything fixed up in the finest style, so that all we had to do after arriving in the grove, was to be seated until further ordered.

The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. Blake, after which J. Carper made a very able 4th of July speech, and Rev. Mellic delivered a very fine Sabbath School address. After singing several airs we formed in procession and marched to the table, (which I will not attempt to describe), where some 275 partook of the substantials thereon. After dinner, the audience entertained themselves for about two hours, by swinging, singing, jumping, and discussing the future prospects of our once happy country. Rev. Clark delivered an able address on our country, after which several toasts were read, amongst which was the following, by a lady:—"When the Federal army is annihilated, we will drive the Confederate army back with broomsticks." We then formed in line and struck for home, and after parading the different streets, we formed a "hollow square" in the Diamond, and after singing the "Star-Spangled Banner," and "Red, White and Blue," we were dismissed by the benediction.

Nothing transpired to mar the pleasures of the day, except in the evening, when Hall and John kicked up a row, Hall getting the uppermost hand, set the 4th of July below John's eye. Thus ended the day. I'm pained to learn that our excellent teacher has resigned his position as Teacher of the F. H. School, and the institution is at present without an instructor.

EX-STUDENT.

Letter from Frankstown.

FRANKSTOWN, June 28, 1862.

Mr. Editor: While sitting on a little elevation and surveying the surrounding country, I see before me the fields of waving grain promising a rich harvest, giving food to thousands of our race; and I behold the new-mown, sweet-scented clover lying spread over the fields, food for the animals God has given for man's especial use; these, as I look upon them, remind me of that expression of the inspired penman: "He openeth his hand and satisfieth the desire of every living thing."—And in the language of the poet:

"He makes the grass the hills adorn,
He clothes the smiling fields with corn,
His hand with food the beasts supply,
And the young ravens when they cry."

Everything in nature indicates plenty for man, beast and bird, and points to Nature's God, that Being who, notwithstanding the commotion that has been raised by some of the turbulent denizens of earth, still "maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust."

I was in your town to-day, and went down to the telegraph office and seated myself just by the door on the outside of the office, waiting for the arrival of the car. Just after I had taken my seat, a young gentleman from the country stepped up to me, and after looking intently for a few moments he asked:

"Has the telegraph come in?"

I replied, "it is here."

"*Can a body see it comin' in,*" he again asked.

"You can see it operating," was the reply.

"Can you see it comin' in on the wire?" was the next question.

"O, no," was the reply. "There (pointing to the apparatus) is the thing."

"Darst a body go in?"

"I suppose so," was the reply.

With that the lady who is engaged in the office came to the door, when he asked her if he could be permitted to go in to see the telegraph. The lady replied that he could. He went in. I watched his motions a few moments. He got his station against the wall, propped his elbows, rested his chin on his hands, and regarded the *machine* with as much astonishment as some did the elephant last Saturday. I got up and left, leaving him standing in the same position.

FENWERTY.

Emancipation in Maryland.

The cause of Emancipation is already making decided progress in Maryland. In the City of Baltimore, our readers will remember, the City Union Convention declared some months ago, its sympathy with the Emancipation scheme of the President; and since then two leading city papers, *The American* and *The Clipper*, have likewise, though less openly come out in favor of it.

The country journals are divided, as is natural. Some such as *The Kent News* and The *Worchester Shield*, violently oppose Emancipation, and protest against what they call abolitionizing the Union party. But, on the other hand, as we learn from a Maryland correspondent of The *Methodist* of this city, the Emancipation policy is boldly, fearlessly, and warmly advocated by The *Cambridge Intelligencer, Cecil Whig, Frederick Examiner, Annopolis Gazette, Cumberland Civilian, Hagerstown Herald, Westminster Sentinel*, and *Denton Union*. The correspondent adds that the people are responding to the appeals of these papers; that, before the year closes, the Emancipationists will hold a convention; and they are confident that at the next election the people of Maryland will render their verdict in favor of Freedom. What term of abuse will Northern "Conservatives" invent for these practical Abolitiontionists in a Slave State?

Free and Slave Labor.

"The Yankee idea that negroes would work if free was nonsense." Such was the bold assertion of Mr. Wickliffe, a slaveholding member of Congress, at the Union Saving meeting at the Cooper Institute on Tuesday night.

It is undoubtedly a "Yankee idea," that freemen will work better for pay than slaves under the lash without pay. This, at any rate, is the practical belief of most white men. In regard to free black labor a leading Pro-Slavery paper said a few days ago, that the runaway negroes now in a certain county in Pennsylvania were eager to work at ten cents a day, and would therefore, by their chief industry, take the place of white laborers—that is, the free negroes would work so hard and so cheaply that white men could not compete with them. But Mr. Wickliffe, on the other hand, said that the negroes will not work at all if free. Here is a pretty quarrel; and the slaveholders and Pro-Slavery politicians can settle the dispute at their leisure.

But let us consider the facts as regards free black labor. Without going into all the details of the results of emancipation in the British West Indies, let a few facts be stated in behalf of the elastic bound of free labor. In the four colonies—British Guiana, Barbadoes, Trinidad and Antigua the total annual export of sugar before emancipation was 187,300,000 pounds, while now it is 255,000,000 pounds, showing an increase under free labor of seventy seven million seven hundred thousands pounds. The total imports of the same colonies amounted before emancipation to $8,840,000. They are now $14,600,000 showing an excess of imports under free labor, as compared with slave labor, of the value of five millions seven hundred and sixty thousand dollars. Out of 106,000 acres of land in the island of Barbadoes, 100,000 are under cultivation, and the average price rises to the unprecedented hight of $500 an acre. The island is a perfect garden from center to circumference, and the exports have doubled under free labor. "Under Slavery, the value of American imports was not more that 60,000 pounds per annum. Under freedom; it is from 300,000 to 400,000." And in 1853 the French committee charged by Governor of Martinique to visit the island, reported "that in an agricultural and manufactoring point of view, the aspect of Barbadoes is dazzling."

These are but few proofs of the great superiority of Free over Slave labor, and that the blacks are worthy of liberty and ought to enjoy it.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A NOBLE PURPOSE AND THE GLORIOUS RESULT.—There are as many roads to fame and fortune as there were gateways to ancient Thebes. Your ambitious warrior is for carving his way with the saber—Your aspiring politician for manœuvering his way by subtlety and consummate art; but there is one broad grand path to the goal, along which nothing base can travel. It is the path set apart for the march of talent, energy, and noble purpose, and though full of obstacles, it contains none which a great man cannot surmount. This fact has been exemplified in innumerable instances, but in few more forcibly than in the career of Dr. HOLLOWAY, of London. For twenty five years he may be said to have been climbing

—"The steep where fame's proud temple shine afar,"

scattering blessings at every step. He appears to have reached the summit at last. The staff upon which he has leaned in his ascent has been advertising, and by its aid he has not only realized a world wide celebrity and a splendid fortune, but has been enabled to familiarize millions of the sick with the healing properties of his pills and ointment, who would never otherwise have been benefited thereby. The victims of dyspepsia in this country, and unfortunately their name is legion, have good cause to rejoice that so wide a publicity has been given to the virtues of his pills through the columns of the American press; for, if we are rightly informed, they have cured and are now curing more cases of this distressing complaint than all other medicines combined. We hear, too, of cures of scrofula and other external disorders by the ointment, which if they were not vouched for by the best authority, we should pronounce incredible. These medicines seem to do what no other advertised medicines have ever done before—*fulfil the promises of the advertisement.—N. Y. Police "Gazette."*

The Next Congress.

Bad as the South is, there were some things in its past policy worthy of imitation, and among these, was that of keeping their members of Congress in their positions term after term, until they gained national reputations and commanding influence. They would elect a man of fair ability, and send him again and again until he became so well known, so familiar with the intricate machinery of politics and legislation, that new men were fain to attach themselves to them as their leaders and guides. In this way men do really improve in mental endowments, become the ruling spirits in the government, and pass for great men.

While the South steadily pursued this policy as a general thing, the people of the North, both Whig and Democratic, adhered, with only here and there an exception, to the two term system, and the consequence was just what might have been expected, the South ruled. We pited novices against veterants, men of no extended notoriety, against men who had gained national reputations, and who whatever their real merits may have been, passed for statesmen. It was an unequal contest, and as might of been expected, the South gained, and kept the supremacy in the national councils. No one thing did more to break up the Whig party, than the sly, bland, insinuating ascendancy of Southern experience; the tact over Northern greenness and inexperience. It was bold and confident, assurance on one side, timid diffidence on the other; and hence, the South got the notion that there were no courage, no pluck, no skill to rule in the North. With them, a timerous, cowering representative was evidence of a constituency of like character. It is in this way that the Democratic party was dragged down, and made the servile handmaid of slavery, and it was for this the Whig party was broken up by an indignant constituency.

If the Republican party would become the ruling party of the country, it must adopt a different policy. By and by representatives from the restored States of the South will be taking their places in Congress, and if we would not again have the yoke of slavery laid across our necks we must have men in Congress able to grapple with them. The South has had the veterans for forty or fifty years; now let us have them awhile. Let us keep our good well tried men in. The experience they have gained, and self reliance they have acquired, the influence which these give to men situated as they are, are of incalculable value to their constituents and the country.

When it can be shown that the main object of the position of a member of Congress is to accommodate a few respectable gentlemen, who desire to enjoy its honors and emoluments, one after another, at short intervals, then can the short term policy be justified, and not before. The common sense rule which in private life keeps the faithful and competent foreman, sales man or book keeper in his place, would be equally wise in the public service of which we are speaking.—*Pitts. Gazette.*

The repairs are so far advanced that the canal from Hollidaysburg to Williamsburg Dam will be opened for the passage of boats about the 25th of this month (July). From Williamsburg Dam to Huntingdon Dam the water will be drawn off on the first of August, and that part of the canal will probably remain closed during the remainder of the season.

Hun. Globe.

☞ The proclamation of Gov. Bradford of Maryland, in response to the President's call for troops, issued on the 4th inst, is a manly, outspoken document that puts to the blush the conditional patriotism stutteringly uttered by such wolves in sheep's clothing as the Pennsylvania Democratic Convention, and the Wickliffe-Wood meeting in New York.

☞ A contemporary says: "If Jeff. Davis wants to get in a safe place, we advise him to climb a high tree and draw it up after him." We suggest an improvement upon this plan—that a connexion be first made between Jeff. and the tree by means of a stout hemp rope.

Latest from McClellan's Army

"Stonewall" Jackson not Killed.

Sick and Wounded going North.

GENERAL McCALL IN RICHMOND Va.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 5.

Mr. Martin Thomas, of Philadelphia, leaves here this afternoon for home, after a sojourn of two weeks upon the Peninsula He left Gen. M'Clellan's headquarters (yesterday) Friday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock and brings most cheering accounts from our gallant army. On Friday last, at noon, while the different regimental bands were playing patriotic airs, a national salute was fired, and subsequently General M'Clellan reviewed his troops, and as he rode along the lines, most vociferous cheers greeted him at every point. Always popular, always beloved, he is to day more highly regarded and respected than ever before.

His recent movement is looked upon by officers and men as one of the grandest stragetic movements ever accomplished in the annals of warfare. Some days before the movement was actually commenced, Gen. McClellan had decided upon its adoption as the best and only course to pursue under the circumstances. His true base was upon the James river, and he now occupies the exact position he had selected.

Although our loss has been heavy, the rebels have lost probably fifty per cent. more, yet notwithstanding they decimated, our brave soldiers utter no expression of apprehension for the future, but express the fullest belief in the early fall of the rebel capital. To insinuate that the events of the past ten days could be construed into a defeat, is deemed by our heroes an insult, and to intimate that their leader has made a single false step, is deemed by one and all—from General to private a fool and malicious calumny.

In a midnight walk through the different camps on Thursday, Mr. Thomas had ample opportunity to converse with the men as they reclined around their camp fires, and he found none who were disposed to differ from the popular opinion as to the importance and success of the recent movement, and all were ready, if deemed necessary by their Commanding General, to march immediately to Richmond.

The capture of Richmond may not be accomplished as soon as was anticipated two weeks ago, but its fall is as certain as that the sun will disappear from the western horizon this evening.

GENERAL M'CALL IN RICHMOND—HE IS SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.

The Richmond papers announce the arrival in that city of Gen. McCall. I have from the best authority the following facts relative to the capture of our brave Philadelphia General. During the battle he had been wounded slightly, my imformant thinks in his arm, but the injury was not sufficiently severe or painful to cause him to leave the field.

Some hours after, accompanied by an Aid, he rode into a piece of woods for the purpose of ordering a body of our troops he believed to be there to fall back, when a party of rebels suddenly advanced and ordered him to halt. At the same instant one of the vandals seized his horse by the rain, and, before the General could draw a pistol or sword, he was a prisoner. The Aid escaped, but not without having a volley discharged after him. Fortunately none of the balls struck him.

The intelligence of the safety of Pennsylvania's favorite will be received with gratification by his friends and admirers throughout the State.

Upon the battle field he behaved most gallantly, and his brilliant acts are hourly referred to by some of the best officers in the army of the Potomac.

THE REBEL LOSS THIRTY THOUSAND.

The Richmond papers of yesterday, in detailing the occurrences of the past few days, acknowledge a loss of 30,000 men, although they claim a victory. Add 20 000 to their estimate, and you will be nearer the mark.

"STONEWALL" JACKSON NOT KILLED.

The report of the death of "Stonewall Jackson is said to be a *canard*, and it is stated that he is now on the left bank of the Chickahominy, between that and the James river.

MORE SICK AND WOUNDED.

The steamship Spalding, having in tow a large ship, left here this afternoon for New York, both filled with the sick and wounded.

Another steamer, with a similar valuable cargo, will leave this evening for Philadelphia.

Every attention possible is paid at this point to our unfortunate brethren in arms and among those worthy of especial note for kindness and sympathy is Dr. Cuyler, the Medical Director of the post, who, night and day, is assiduous and indefatigable in the performance of his duties. He is ably assisted by Dr. Goddard, of Philadelphia.

Spirited Address of Gen. McClellan on the Fourth of July.

WASHINGTON, July 6.

Advice from the army of the Potomac up to last night, indicate that all is quiet, and the army in good spirits.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 6.—The Rebel gunboat Teaser was captured in a bend of the James River on the 4th inst. Very important papers were found on her.

The following spirited address was issued by Gen. McClellan to his army on the Fourth of July:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC
Camp near Harrison's Landing, July 4
Soldiers of the Army of the Potomac:

Your achievements of the last ten days have illustrated the valor and endurance of the American soldier. Attacked by superior forces, and without hope of reinforcements, you have succeeded in changing your base of operations by a flank movement, always regarded as the most hazardous of military expedients. You have saved all your material all your trains, and all your guns except a few lost in battle, taking in return guns and colors from the enemy.

Upon your march you have been assailed day after day with desperate fury, by men of the same race and nation, skillfully massed and led.

Under every disadvantage of number and necessarily of position also, you have in every conflict, beaten back your foes with enormous slaughter

Your conduct ranks you among the celebrated armies of history.

No one will now question that each of you may always with pride say, "I belong to the Army of the Potomac."

You have reached this new base complete in organization and unimpaired in spirit.

The enemy may at any time attack you. We are prepared to meet them. I have personally established your lines. Let them come, and we will convert their repulse into a final defeat.

Your government is strengthening you with the resources of a great people.

On this, our nation's birthday, we declare to our foes, who are rebels against the best interests of mankind, that this army shall enter the capital of the so-called Confederacy. That our National Constitution shall prevail, and that the Union, which can alone insure internal peace and external security to each State, must and shall be preserved, cost what it may in time, treasure or blood.

(Signed) GEO. B. M'CLELLAN,
Major General Commanding.

New Railroad Schedule.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

TRAIN LEAVES HOLLIDAYSBURG—
At 6.50 A M, c'ing with Fast Mail East and Express Train West.
At 10.15 A M, runs to Huntingdon, arriving there at 1.20 P. M.
At 6.15 P M, connecting with Mail Train West

RETURNING.

LEAVES ALTOONA—
At 8.10 A M, on departure of Fast Mail East and Express Train West.
At 3.15 P M, comes from Huntingdon, leaving there at 1.20 P. M.
" 7.00 P. M., or on departure of Mail Train West.

ENOCH LEWIS, Gen. Sup't.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

[redacted]

☞Going up—Freeman's brick corner.

Vicksburg is not yet taken.

We want to purchase a load of Hay.

'Monkey-master's' notice crowded out.

☞Very hot—Sunday, Monday and Tuesday last.

Our exchanges are filled with long lists of sick and wounded.

We would be pleased to hear from our Frankstown correspondent more frequently

☞Out against the War Department—the *Standard*. *The thing will leak out.*

☞Mr. J. BLAIR WALKER, of this place, died in Washington city, on Wednesday last, aged 41 yrs. 6 mos. and 2 days.

☞Gen. McClellan has been sufficiently re-inforced to render his position entirely secure.

☞Major General O. M. Mitchell, U S. A. is in Washington. So is General Halleck.

Capt. R. H. Horrell, having resigned his commission in the army, is now at home in private life.

DIED— At his residence, in Freedom tp., on Monday evening, the 7th inst Edward McGraw, Esq., aged 72 years.

☞We hope to hear from our friend "Ex-Student," often. Also, from "Student," who has been silent for some time.

[redacted]

MARRIED—On the 3d inst, by Rev. A. H. Taylor, Mr. John G. Kline of Harrisburg and Miss Martha J. Tompkins, of Hollidaysburg.

Franklin Fisher, 5th regiment Reserves Altoona, wants leave of absence, has rheumatism.

Andrew J. Smith, 101st regiment, Robertsonville, Bedford county, rheumatism—getting worse, been in hospital two months, has papers. They are both in one of the Baltimore Hospitals.

Gen. Fremont's Staff.—An order was issued some days ago, discharging Gen. Fremont's staff. This morning we learn that the Government has suspended the aforesaid order.

HALL's friends for the Senate, are furnishing "aid and comfort" to the Standard. Of course they will not expect *all* the opponents of the Rebellion to support him, if he succeods in getting the nomination.

☞The Bedford *Inquirer* says the Hon. Alex. King was unanimously recommended as the choice of Bedford county for Congress. Every man, woman and child in that county know Mr. King to be an honorable, noble and upright man, with a high appreciation of the duties of a public functionary, and his nomination and election would be hailed with general pleasure.

☞Captain Crozier of Altoona, is wounded by a shot in the side and right arm, but not dangerously, and expects to be able to get home soon. He says 14 of his men are wounded and missing, but seems uncertain as to the fate of them. Lt. Murray is slightly wounded and remains with the company. Private Brannon he thinks is a prisoner. James Johnson, 1st Pa. Artillery, of Altoona, has been wounded in the leg. He is in one of the Baltimore Hospitals, doing well.

The Fourth of July.

According to the custom of our people, the 4th of July was celebrated in this place by pic-nics of the different religious congregations in the beautiful Groves near town.

At nine o'clock the different Sabbath Schools, with their officers and teachers, marched along the streets out to the groves west of town.

Van Tries' Cornet Band visited all the parties, and gave them a taste of their good music.

Plenty of refreshments, cold water, lemonade, hot coffee, ham, beef, cheese, cakes, &c., &c., were furnished at all the different parties, and the day being dry and warm, passed away agreeably to all.

The German Union Association celebrated the day near the plank road. Stalls were erected for selling beer, cakes, &c., and a platform for dancing, where some of the good old "hoe-downs" had full justice meted out to them, as was evidenced by the torrents of perspiration which rolled off the participants.

Fire works were erected in various parts of the town during the evening. The stores, and all places of business were closed during the day.

The Presbyterian celebration, under the direction of Mr. John A. Crawford, and the ladies, was truly a creditable affair.—The assembly was addressed by the Rev. Mr. CROSS, Agent for the American Tract Society, in a beautiful manner. All seemed to enjoy themselves very much, and to indulge freely in drinking cold water and lemonade, and eating all their tastes or appetites could desire. We should judge the 'little ones' will ne'er forget that day in the grove.

Thus the 86th Anniversary of American Independence passed away in Hollidaysburg, well enjoyed by all.

SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—A meeting was held in the Court House in this place, on Monday evening, relative to furnishing quarters for sick and wounded soldiers. J. C. McLanaham was called to the chair, John Dougherty and John Cooper, Vice Presidents and John Dean and R. B. Johnston, Secretaries.

Capt. A. M. Lloyd stated the object of the meeting and a committee of three was appointed to confer with the authorities at Washington in regard to sending a number of sick and wounded to this place, viz:—A. M. Lloyd, John Dean, and John Cresswell.

A. S. Morrow, Thad. Banks, John Hays Chas. Hughes, Ant. Vowinkle, Samuel McCamant, David Watson and Drs. Leisenring and Irvin were appointed a committee to procure suitable buildings, &c., for the sick and wounded.

The meeting then adjourned to meet at the call of the President.

DEAD.—Lieut. George W. Burley, of the 110th Regiment, P. V., and son of Mr. John Burley, of Altoona, died in Washington City on the 26th ult., of typhoid fever. Lieut. B. participated in the battle at Winchester and Front Royal, in which he distinguished himself as a brave and gallant officer, and his death is deeply lamented by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. He was 28 years of age and unmarried.

Lieut. H. Clay Weaver of Co. D 110th Regt. P. V. has been compelled to resign his commission on account of his health. All the officers and privates of the company join in a card to him expressing "unfeigned regret that the hardships of the service have so much shattered his health as to render it impossible for him to remain amongst us."

He is now with his family at Mount Union, Huntingdon county.

CONGRESS will likely adojurn on Monday next.

President Lincoln was at James River, to see the army, this week.

A GOVERNMENT RAILROAD.

Mr Porter introduced a bill providing for the construction of a Government railroad from Washington to Point of Rocks, near Harpers Ferry, and intended to give an outlet from the Capital without going through Baltimore, and render us more independent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

☞We are having what farmers call "growing weather." A warm sun is alternated with refreshing showers and cool breezes.

☞John Brown, Jr., has resigned the captaincy of the company which he recruited.

☞To win the regard of some people give your hand to assist them along; to gain the respect of others, help them on with your foot.

☞The man who is always buying merely because he can buy at low rates had better commit suicide if he happens to find poison cheap.

New Call for Troops.

We are glad to learn that Pennsylvania is responding promptly to the new call for troops. In Harrisburg preparations are making for the organization of new regiments, and in Philadelphia the war spirit seems to be as great now as during the early period of the rebellion. The Scott Legion, in the latter city, now numbers between five and six hundred men, and they expect to be filled up and receive marching orders before the last of July. The 116th Pennsylvania regiment, Col. Heenan, commenced before the Governor's proclamation was issued, is also filling up rapidly. The Philadelphia Light Guards known during the three months' campaign as the 22d regiment, Col. Morehead, has determined to reorganize for the war. On Saturday evening a meeting of officers was held, and it was decided to invite Hon. Elisha W. Davis to accept the position of Colonel. Mr. Davis is an experienced military man. He is a native of Venango county, and they will be attached to the Light Guards. Thus the regiment starts with fair prospects, and will, no doubt, be one of the first to take the field under the new call. Recruiting stations will be opened at once for regiments now in the field.

In the Narrative of the State of Religion in the Churches under the care of the (Old School) General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, considerable space is occupied in reference to the benefits and glorious results growing out of Sunday Schools. Presbytery after Presbytery reports encouraging advances in this department of labor. It appears from the presbyterial reports nearly two hundred thousand children have during the year been statedly grouped in Sabbath Schools, around nearly twenty thousand Sabbath School teachers. It then refers to the *mission school* system in our large cities as a branch of Sabbath School labor, which presents special claims for Christian sympathy, contributions and co-operation—being purely an aggressive movement. "Bands of self-denying Christians," it says, "penetrate those city recesses given over to the wretched and abandoned, and gathering in some schools several hundred of those children of penury and vice—candidates for a life of crime, for the prison and the gallows—teach them the truth of heaven and the songs of Zion. Thus many a fire-brand is quenched, many a tool of some future Cataline is transferred to the vineyard of virtue, and many an uncouth character transmitted into jewels for the diadem of our Lord."

☞Attention Soldiers!—Protect your health, no sensible man will leave the City without a supply of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. For Wounds, Bruises, Sores, Fevers, and Dysentery these medicines are the best in the world. Every English and French Soldier use them. Only 25 cts per Box or Pot. 225

MARKETS.

CORRECTED weekly by Loyd & Henry, produce dealers and Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, July 10, 1862.

Family Flour, per bbl,	$5,00@5,25
Extra " "	4,75@5,00
Superfine,	4,50@4,75
White wheat per bushel,	$1,05
Red " "	1,00
Rye per bushel,	53
Corn per bushel,	50
Oats per bushel,	32
Barley per bushel,	45
Potatoes per bushel,	50@55
Butter per pound,	10
Eggs per dozen,	12
Cloverseed per bushel,	3,75@4,00
Timothy Seed per bushel,	1,50@1,62
Flax Seed per bushel,	1,50@1,62
Hay per ton,	8,00

Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10, 1862.

FLOUR—Extra,	5,50
Wheat—Penn'a red,	1,27
White,	1,45
Corn,	55
Whisky,	23½@24

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 9.

Flour—State,	$3,75@4,90
Ohio,	5,20@5,40
Southern,	5,70@5,75
Corn,	57 @ 58

Stephen Girard's Guide.

"I have always considered advertising liberally and long to be the greatest medium of success in business, and prelude to wealth, and have made it an invariable rule, too to advertise in dullest times, long experience having taught me that money thus spent is well laid out; as by keeping my business continually before the public, it has secured me many sales that I would otherwise have lost."—STEPHEN GIRARD.

Bank Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the undersigned, citizens of Pennsylvania, have formed an association for the purpose of establishing a Bank of issue, discount, and deposit, under the provisions of the Act entitled "A supplement to an Act to establish a system of free banking in Pennsylvania, and to secure the public against loss from insolvent Banks," approved the first day of May, A. D. 1861, to be called

BLAIR COUNTY BANK.

To be located in the Borough of Hollidaysburg, and County of Blair, to consist of a capital of fifty thousand dollars, in shares of fifty dollars each with the privilege of increasing the same to any amount not exceeding in all two hundred thousand dollars

ALEX. JOHNSTON,
JOHN G. MILES,
ESSINGTON HAMMOND,
JAMES GARDNER,
R. R. BRYAN.

Hollidaysburg, July 12, 1862—6m.

GREAT BOOKS IN PRESS.

Thrilling Incidents
OF THE
GREAT REBELLION.
OR,
The Heroism of our Soldiers and Sailors.
ILLUSTRATED.

1 vol., large 12mo. Price $1,25.

THE critics and the public are right in predicting that this will surpass, in graphic narrative, exciting interest, and extensive popularity, all other histories of the War for the Union. Its theme will be the heroic daring, patient suffering, and hair-breadth escapes of our soldiers and sailors, and its incidents will form the theme of conversation at innumerable firesides for years to come. It will contain, in addition to its stirring details, the philosophical Analysis of the Causes of the War, by JOHN LATHROP MOTLEY, LL.D., Author of the "Rise of the Dutch Republic," etc., the dates of all the important events from the John Brown raid, and an accurate and revised account of the principal battles, with engravings.

One-third the proceeds of all Subscriptions sent direct to us will be given for the Relief of Disabled Soldiers, and all persons who wish a copy of the work, and also to benefit the soldiers, should send their names and address at once. Also, any officer or private, or person in any section of the country, having knowledge of a heroic act or stirring incident, will oblige us by sending us an account of it.

Booksellers, Postmasters, and Canvassing Agents will be furnished with a Subscription Prospectus, on application to the Publishers.

☞A liberal commission given to soldiers desiring to act as agents in taking subscriptions.

H.

THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, FROM 1608 to 1860. By Dr. J. Leander Bishop. 2 vols., 8vo. Vol. 1. now ready, Vol. II. nearly ready.

This is probably the largest and most important work now in the American press.

We have also just published new editions of the following useful and popular books:

THE BUSINESS MAN'S LEGAL ADVISER; or, How to Save Money by Conducting Business according to Law, as expounded by the best and latest Authorities. 400 pp., sheep. Price $1.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR INDUSTRY; or, A THOUSAND CHANCES TO MAKE MONEY. Cloth, $1. This has been republished in England.

Every business man and clerk should have these books. They will pay the buyer a hundred fold. Every parent should get them for their sons.

All these books are mailed, postpaid, on receipt of price. We pay particular attention to mailing books, wrapping them carefully, and will procure and send, postpaid, any book anywhere, on receipt of publishers' price and six stamps. Address

FREEDLEY & CO.,
Tribune Buildings, New York.

PIANOS.—Persons who wish to buy a Piano of the best makers will be shown how they can save a handsome sum in the purchase, if they address Piano, care of Joy, Coe & Co., Publishers' Agents, New York P. O. 1—20.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the Directors of the Hollidaysburg School District, till Thursday, the 17th day of July, for Teachers to take charge of the schools of said district for the ensuing school year.—Schools to open on Monday, the first of September. Term, Nine months, of twenty-two days each.

A public examination will be held in the School House, on Thursday, July 17th, commencing at 10 o'clock, a. m

According to decisions of the State Superintendent of Common Schools, applicants are required to be present at the public examination, as "private examinations will not be granted during the holding of public examinations in the county, nor afterwards, without the written request of a majority of the Board" Applicants are therefore requested to be present at the public examinations.

By order of the Board.
June 28, 1862. JAMES D. REA, Sec'y.

Tyrone City Hotel.

THE subscriber has leased this well known first class Hotel, in the city of Tyrone, Blair county, Pa., where he is fully prepared to entertain strangers and travelers.

The public are requested to give him a trial.
ROBERT MACKLEN.
Tyrone City, June 21, 1862.

$40. WAGES PAID $100.

TO sell goods for the ADAMS SEWING MACHINE COMPANY. We will give a commission on all good ssold by our Agents, or pay wages at from $40 to $100 per month, and pay all necessary expenses. Our machine is perfect in its mechanism. A child can learn to operate it by half an hour's instruction! It is equal to any Family Sewing Machine in use, and we have *reduced* the price to Fifteen Dollars.

Each Machine is warranted for three years.
Address C. RUGGLES,
June 21. Gen. Agt., Detroit, Mich.

E. C. DUNMIRE, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. Office on Allegheny st., opposite the old Post Office. June 21.

DR. HUNTER HAS FOR THIRTY YEARS confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, Dr. Hunter's Red Drop, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is One Dollar a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere than at the old office, No. 3 Division street, New York city. Book for 10 three cent stamps. 200 pages full of pictures. 1-34

TURNIP SEED.

EARLY White Flat Dutch Strap Leaf,
Early White Flat Norfolk,
Early Purple Top Flat Strap Leaf,
Long White French,
Long Yellow Swede,
Round Russia, or Ruta Baga,
Dale's Hybrid.

The subscribers will forward, by mail, one half pound of either of the above named varieties of turnip seed, postage paid, on the receipt of 36 cents in postage stamps.

ROGERS & GEST,
June 21—3t. No. 153 Market st., Phila.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S
DENTAL REMEDIES
ARE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD,
INSURING
FINE TEETH AND A SWEET BREATH,
AND
Curing Toothache and Neuralgia.

DO you wish to be blessed with and admired for PEARLY WHITE and Sound TEETH? Use Dr. WM. B. HURD'S UNRIVALLED TOOTH POWDER, warranted free from acid, alkali, or any injurious substance. Price 25 cents per box.

☞Beware of the ordinary cheap Tooth Powders, which whiten but destroy.

Do you wish to be certain that your BREATH is pure, sweet, and agreeable to husband or wife, lover or friends? Use Dr. HURD'S CELEBRATED MOUTH WASH. Price 37 cents per bottle.

This astringent wash is also the best remedy in the world for CANKER, BAD BREATH, BLEEDING GUMS, SORE MOUTH, etc. It has cured hundreds.

Do you, or your children suffer from TOOTHACHE? Get Dr. HURD'S MAGIC TOOTHACHE DROPS. Price, 15 cents per bottle.

Are you afflicted with NEURALGIA? Get Dr. W. B. HURD'S NEURALGIA PLASTERS. The most effective and delightful remedy known.

They do not adhere nor blister, but soothe and charm pain away. Try them. Price, 18 and 37 cents. Mailed on receipt of price.

Do you wish a complete set of DENTAL REMEDIES and a TREATISE ON PRESERVING TEETH? Get DR. W. B. HURD'S DENTAL TREASURY, the neatest and most valuable present that one friend can make to another. Price, $1. Sent by Express on receipt of price.

For sale at all the best stores throughout the country.

CAUTION.—As there are dealers who take advantage of our advertisements to impose upon their customers inferior preparations, it is necessary to insist upon what you call for, and you will GET THE BEST, thoroughly tested, and prepared by an experienced and scientific Dentist, Treasurer of the New York State Dentists' Association, and Vice President of the New York City Dental Society.

Address
WM. B. HURD & CO, New York.

THE HOUSEKEEPERS'
NEW FURNITURE POLISH.

PREPARED from an improved receipt by the proprietor of the "BROTHER JONATHAN POLISH," is certified by all the leading New York Furniture Dealers and Piano Forte Makers to be the best in the world for Removing Scratches, Marks and Dirt, and restoring a high and lasting gloss to all kinds of Varnished work, from Furniture to Leather. It is cheaper and better than Varnish, dries immediately, and is easily applied. With a piece of Canton Flannel and a bottle or two of this NEW FURNITURE POLISH, a housekeeper can work magic in the furniture of a house and keep it looking like new. Now is the time to "shine up" your Tables, Chairs, Desks, Pianos, Picture Frames, Carriages, etc., and make them look 50 per cent. better. This is true economy. For sale by Furniture Dealers and Storekeepers generally. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Depot No. 1 Spruce Street, N. Y. Special Agents wanted. Address Box 1972, New York P. O. July 12, 1862.

NEW FIRM!
New Store!---New Goods!
AND PLENTY OF THEM!

FRANK McCOY & Co.,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Hollidaysburg, Gaysport and vicinity, that they have taken the large store room on the north side of the Diamond, Hollidaysburg, where they have just opened a large and entirely new stock of

DRESS GOODS,

For the Ladies, embracing all the latest, prettiest and most fashionable patterns. Also, a complete assortment of

DOMESTIC & HOUSE-FURNISHING
GOODS,

which they deem it unnecessary to enumerate.

BOOTS & SHOES,

of every style and price for Ladies, Misses, Children, Men and Boys.

Family Flour, Groceries and Provisions, always on hand at the lowest prices.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods and the highest market price allowed.

Call and examine our stock and be convinced that we have the largest, cheapest and best assortment of goods in the market.

Hollidaysburg, June 7, 1862—tf.

$150 BEST PIANOS. $150

GROVESTEEN & HALE having removed to their new warerooms,

No. 478 BROADWAY,

are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full

7 Octave Rosewood Piano,

containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for

$150 CASH,

WARRANTED FOR 5 YEARS.

Rich moulding cases,

$175 to $200,

all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $400 or $500 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country.

GROVESTEEN & HALE.
478 Broadway, New York.
June 7—3m.

S. ROYER HAMILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Hollidaysburg, Pa. Office on Allegheny street, near the Court House. in the room recently occupied by Jos. Kemp, Esq. June 7, 1862—tf.

A. C. MULLIN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pa. All professional business intrusted to his care will be promptly attended to. Office at the north end of Colonade Row. March 21, 1862.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

JESSE WINGATE, Proprietor.
October 25, 1861.

$30. Employment! $100.

COMMERCIAL AGENTS WANTED,
TO SELL GOODS FOR THE
ADAMS
(A NEW ENGLAND)
MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

WE will give a commission of one hundred per cent. on all goods sold by our Agents, or we will pay $30 to $100 per month, and pay all necessary expenses. For particulars address, with stamp,

CHARLES RUGGLES, Gen. Ag't.,
For the Adams Manufacturing Co., Detroit, Mich. May 17—1 30

SAMUEL J. FRIES.....STEPHEN WINTERS.

GAS-BURNING, PARLOR,
AND
COOK STOVES.

THE SUBSCRIBERS would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns, which they will sell at the most reduced prices. They are partly of the latest improved Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Gas-Burning, Cook and Parlor Stoves, the very latest, best and cheapest.

They have also added to their stock a large supply of Hardware, Cutlery, Tools, Coal Oil Lamps, Copper Kettles, &c., &c.

Their new store is on Virginia street, nearly opposite Mann's store, in Altoona. The old shop and store is still continued on Annie street, East Ward.

They have also Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, a Coppersmithing room, and do roofing and spouting on short notice.

FRIES & WINTERS.
Altoona, April 18, 1862.

Iron and Nails!

THE subscribers having leased the POR TAGE IRON WORKS for a number of years, will keep on hand and for sale at all times, in large or small quantities,

FLAT,
ROUND, AND
BAR IRON,
HOOP, OVAL,
HALF OVAL,
and SHEET IRON.

ALSO—Nails, Brads, Spikes, and Fence Nails, all of which they will sell as cheap as any other establishment in the State.

From our long experience in the business, we doubt not that we shall be able to render satisfaction to all who may be pleased to send us orders. RICHARDS, JOY & CO.
Duncansville, May 3—1-28

BLAIR COUNTY
MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the *Marble Business*, in all its various branches, at the old stand, corner of Allegheny and Front streets, where he is prepared to furnish,

Headstones, Tombs,
MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS,
MANTLES, &c., &c.,

in a neat and workmanlike manner on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring any thing in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.

JOHN FREEMAN.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

NOTICE.—Whereas Letters of Administration have been granted to me, on the Estate of John M'Guire, late of Altoona, dec'd, All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will make them known without delay to

CATHARINE M'GUIRE,
Administratrix of Jno. M'Guire, dec'd. Barnettstown, Huntingdon county, Penna.
May 31 1862, —7t

A CARD TO YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—The subscriber will send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the recipe and directions for making a simple Vegetable Balm, that will, in from two to eight days, remove Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, Sallowness, and all impurities and roughness of the skin, leaving the same—as Nature intended it should be—soft, clear, smooth and beautiful. Those desiring the Recipe, with full instructions, directions and advice, will please call on or address, (with return postage,)

THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Practical Chemist,
May 24-2m] 831 Broadway, N. Y.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A SUFFERER.—Published as a warning, and for the especial benefit of Young Men, and those who suffer with Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Premature Decay, &c., &c., &c., by one who has cured himself by simple means, after being put to great expense and inconvenience, through the use of medicines prescribed by learned Doctors. Single copies may be had of the author, C. A LAMBERT, Esq., Greenpoint, Long Island, by enclosing a post-paid envelope. Address CHAS. A. LAMBERT, Esq.,
May 24—2m. Greenpoint, Long Island, N Y.

☞**To Consumptives.**—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. ED. A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County,
May 24-2m. New York.

HIDES.

THE highest cash price paid for HIDES at our Tannery, by JOHN HAYS & SONS.
May 8, 1862.

GEORGE KOON, Justice of the Peace Newry, Blair county, Pa.

1500 FIRST-RATE JOINT SHINGLES for sale. They are in Altoona. They are worth $10 or $12 per M Inquire of the Editor.

POETRY.

From Godey's Lady's Book.

Dirge of the Beautiful.

BY REV. M. L. HOFFORD, A. M.

Gather the beautiful home to her rest,
Strew the pale roses over her breast;
Like her in beauty let them decay,
When the most beautiful passeth away.

Bury the faded under the shade
Of the sad willow where she hath played;
Let a sweet flow'ret lovingly bloom
In the bright greensward over her tomb.

Weep for the beautiful; hallow with tears
The grave which the love of the lost endears;
Trust to her pillow the beautiful dead,
Angels of glory watch over her bed.

From the Erie Dispatch,

To My Dead Comrade.

BY E. A. TEAL.

The soldier's dead. We will not weep,
For "He who doeth all things well,"
In death has closed his eyes, to sleep
In heaven,—ever his praise to tell.

With saddened hearts and mourning tear,
With "Arms Reversed" and solemn tread
His comrades marched behind his bier,
And laid him in his earthy bed.

A myrtle sprig's our parting gift,
Like it, he'll wither and decay;
A mournful song to heaven we lift,
And bid adieu till endless day.

His Bible was his chief delight,
The Son of God his loving guide;
Living, he lived this life aright,
Dying, he gained "the other side."

An auburn tress, and nothing more
We found 'neath his Bible's cover;
She went before to "the other shore,"
And smilingly beckoned him over!

WESTFIELD, N. Y., June 30, 1862.

THE FARMER.

Good Farming.

We are acquainted with farms of twenty acres where the annual income in not less than $4,000 to $6,000, and with farms of 100 acres where the annual cash income, is scarcely twice as many dollars as the number of acres. A man on a large farm can raise just as much corn or wheat per acre as a man on a small farm. He ought not to feel obliged to cultivate land merely because he owns it. Herein lies the error. Like the boy with the oranges, he attempts to grasp too much, and losses profit on the whole. Slight manuring and poor cultivation, on an extensive breadth of land, is like the management of the merchant who builds a large store, and fills it with rods of shelves upon which he places only a few goods. He must remain there and superintend it, and at the call of every customer travel four times as far as he ought to, in handing down the goods wanted; so that his own superintendance and the interest on the capital united in the store and goods exhaust all the income and he grows poorer and poorer, as each year rolls away. While the farmer practices this kind of economy, he laughs at the poor merchant or manufacturer who is daily exhausting his means by it. The phrase has passed into a proverb, "That we undertake too much for our means," and still there are few who do not err in this respect. We forget the actual cost of travel, plowing, harrowing, seeding, cultivating, hoeing and harvesting twice as much land as is necessary for a given crop, and pursue a course which five minutes' investigation will show us is fatal to our profits.—*N. E. Farmer.*

Hints for June.

Asparagus beds need to be well hoed.—Plant beans where corn has failed.—Set barns in order before the busy haying season comes on.—Sow buckwheat where corn has been destroyed by worms.—Secure blackberries to steaks and trellises.—Lift bulbs that are to be re-set in the fall.—Butter can be made to the best advantage in June.—Hoe cabbage frequently.—carrots can still be sown.—Destroy caterpillars if left undisturbed until now.—Set celery plants for the general crop.—Examine currant leaves for the "currant aphis," and other insects which infest the bushes.—Mulch evergreens thoroughly.—Transplant egg plants for a fall crop.—examine fruit trees, thinning out clusters from over-bearing bushes.—Examine cockle, thistles, and other weeds in grain fields,—Cultivate your grape vines.—Keep the hoe actively employed this month.—Sow and plant lettuce at weekly intervals to keep up succession of young and tender leaves.—Weed and hoe onions frequently—Feed green peas to swine.—Give poultry an opportunity of securing bugs, ect.—The rhubarb supply may be kept up by pinching off the seed stalks as they appear—Cultivate well strawberry beds.—Transplant tomatoes for late use.—*Methodist.*

Care of Carpets.

When carpets are taken up, be careful in removing the tacks, so that the edges of the carpet are not torn, then roll up the carpets with the upper part inside. and carry them away to be beaten. As soon as the carpets are removed, throw a few old tea leaves. not too wet, over the floor, sweep the room out, and afterwards wash the boards with a wet flannel; be careful not to throw too much water about, as it is liable to injure the ceiling of the rooms below. While the floor is drying, beat the carpets, by hanging them over a stout line and beating them, first on one side and then the other, with a long smooth stick. After the carpet is beaten, it may be dragged over a lawn or else brushed on both sides with a carpet broom. If faded or greasy in many parts, an ox gall mixed with a pail-ful of cold water, mixed together and sponged over the places, and then wiped dry with soft cloths, will make them look clean and bright.

If there are any appearances of moths in carpets, when they are taken up, sprinkle tobacco or black pepper on the floor before the carpets are put down, and let it remain after they are laid down.

Straw matting laid under carpets, makes them last much longer than straw; as it is smooth and even, and the dust sifts through it. Slips of paper should always be placed over the edges of the stairs under the carpet. This will diminish the friction between the carpet and the boards underneath. The strips should be in length within an inch or two of the width of the carpet, and four or five inches in breadth, as convenient. This simple expedient will preserve the carpet half as long again as it would without the strips.

Field Beans with Corn.

One of the crops used to fill out corn, when it grows scantily, or has altogether failed in hills or spots, is the blush bean. There is wisdom in the selection. The leguminous and cereal crops are considered so essentially dissimilar in their draft upon the soil, that they are adapted to follow each other in any rotation. So far as we are aware, experience has not yet discovered that corn suffers essentially, if at all, for having a large crop of beans grown at the same time upon the soil. A heavier draft is, of course, made upon the *soil* if a large crop be taken off. It is a common practice in some good farming communities, to drop a few beans on the south side of every corn hill having less than 3 stalks. Another method is the following: The corn being in hills equally distant, in rows running both ways, at the second hoeing, after plowing or running the weeder both ways, plant beans between the hill in the rows running one way. Others plant similar at the same time that the corn is planted.

Beans cultivated by themselves are a very profitable crop, not exhausting the soil, and an admirable food for sheep.—They uniformly bring a remunerative price and are sometimes very high and in great demand. They do best on good corn land not richly manured, in rows two and one half feet apart, kept well weeded and hoed.—*American Agriculturist.*

☞The rebels are the opposite of Achilles.—His danger was in his heels. Their whole safety is in theirs.

There being no objections put in by Hugh A. Caldwell, we publish the following card of his as taken from the Democratic Standard. It is understood that he does not object to the Republicans reading it, if we publish it for them at our own expense, which we have concluded to do. The Standards party being the best liked by him the funds will of course go there.

There are many traits in the character of Hughey, which we do not admire, but his *boldness* in securing or attempting to secure the influence of his pro-slavery friends to re-re-elect him is not one of them. We rather admire a bold man, though he may be a mischief maker. That is: we admire, in this case, the *boldness* only.

Register's Notice.

TO ALL CREDITORS, LEGATEES, AND OTHERS INTERESTED:—Notice is hereby given, that the following accounts have been passed and filed in the Register's Office, Hollidaysburg, and will be presented to the Orphans Court of Blair County, for confirmation and allowance, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of JULY next, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper, to wit:

1. The account of Reuben Fox and Jno. M, Gibboney Executors of the last Will and Testament of John Fox, Sr., late of Tyrone tp., Blair county, deceased.

2. The partial account of John Trout and John J, Berkholder Administrators of the estate of Archibald McCaffren, late of the borough of Altoona, Blair County, deceased.

3. The account of John Hetrick, Guardian of Sarah Hetrick, one of the minor children of Michael Hetrick, late of Houston tp. Blair county, disceased.

4. The final account of Joseph Smith, Esq. guardian of Wm. L. Orr, minor child of Mary Orr, late of the borough of Hollidaysburg Blair county, deceased.

5. The account of Thomas Merryman, Administrator of the estate of James Miller, late of Snyder tp., Blair county, deceased.

6. The account of Hon. Adam Moses, guardian of Miss. Rachel F. Lingafelter, one of the minor children of Valentine Lingenfelter, Esq., late of Juniata (now Freedom) tp., Blair Co., deceased.

7. The account of Alexander Crawford, guardian of James C. Dysart, a minor child of Mrs. Lucinda Dysart, late of Hollidaysburg Blair County, deceased.

8. The account of James Hutchison, Esq., administrator CUM TESTAMENTO ANNEXO of the estate John Henry Hammer, late of Antis tp., Blair County, deceased.

9. The account of Jos. R. Hewit and John L Eicholtz, Administrator of the estate of Chas. Eicholtz, late of Woodbery tp., Blair Co., deceased.

10. The account of Theo. Snyder, Esq. one of the executors of the last Will and Testament of Henry Shoemaker, late of North Woodberry tp., Blair Co. deceased.

11. The account of Jacob Good, Esq., Executor of the last Will and Testament of John Grove, late of Altoona Blair Co., deceased.

12. The account of Philip Hileman, guardian, of Wm. Henry Keesey, Margaret Jane Keesy, Hannah Keesy, Joseph W Keesy and John Keesy, minor children of Joseph Keesy late of Woodderry tp., Blair county, deceased.

13. The account of Wm. Cramer, Acting Administrator of the estate of John W. Ferry, late of Tyrone Borough. Blair Co., deceased.

14. The final account of Jacob Snyder, Administrator of the estate of John Stonebraker, late of Snyder tp., Blair county, deceased.

15. The account of John Acker and Henry Acker Executors of the last Will and Testament of John Acker, late of Huston tp., Blair Co., deceased.

H. A. CALDWELL, Register.

REGISTERS OFFICE *Hollidaysburg,* June 26th, 1862.

THE SOLDIER'S TRUE FRIEND
ALWAYS READY.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Long marches, sore and stiff joints, blistered and inflamed feet, all these Soldiers must endure, MOTHERS Remember This, when your sons are grasping their muskets to meet danger, think what relief a single pot of this All Healing and Cooling Salve will give to the one you love when far away from home and friends. It hardens and makes tough the feet so that they can endure great fatigue. It soothes and relieves the inflamed and stiffened joints, leaving them suple, strong and vigorous, while for

Sabre Cuts and Gunshot Wounds

It stands unequalled, removing and preventing every vestige of inflamation and gently drawing the edges together, it quickly and completely heals the most frightful wounds.

Wives and Sisters of our Volunteers.

You can not put into the Knapsacks of your husbands and brothers, a more valuable or more necessary gift than a supply of this

Extraordinary Military Salve.

The lonely sentry walking his rounds at night, exposed to drenching rains and chill night air, is often seized with most Violent Pains, cough and suffocating hoarseness, first symptoms of Quick Consumption, but if supplied with Holloway's Pills and Holloway's Ointment, all danger is averted, a few Pills taken night and morning, and the Ointment briskly rubbed twice a day over the throat and chest will remove the Severest Pains and stop the most distressing or Dangerous cough. Therefore we say to the whole Army,

Soldiers attention!!

See to your own health, do not trust to the Army supplies although most valuable. These Pills and Ointment have been thoroughly tested, they are the only remedies used in the European camps and Barracks, for over forty years Doctor Holloway has supplied all the Armies in Europe, and during the Crimean Campaign he established a depot at Balaclava, for the exclusive sale of these Great Remedies, many a time his special Agent there has sold over a ton in weight of the Ointment in a single day. These terrible and fatal enemies of the Soldier in camp, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Scurvy, Sores and Scorfulous Eruptions, all disappear like a charm before these Pills and Ointment, and now while the cry rings throughout the land,

To Arms! To Arms!!

Do not let these brave men perish by disease, placing in their hands these Precious Remedies, that will enable them to resist the dangerous exposures, the Fevers, the chills and the wounds which they cannot avoid, and what is more, cannot frequently get succor in the moment of need, whereas if our brave men have only to put their hands into their knapsacks and find there a sure remedy for all the casualities of the battle field. How many thousands of lives would thus be saved who would otherwise perish before relief could be obtained.

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf* to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. 1—25

BLAIR COUNTY MUTUAL PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY will insure property of all descriptions as cheaply as any other safe company. This company has been in operation nearly ten years, during which time it has insured property to the amount of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, yet its affairs have been managed with so much safety and economy that but four assessments have been laid on Premium Notes in the ten years. For an insurance of one thousand dollars for that time the average expense per year has been $2,50; as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other mutual company.

OFFICERS: R. A. McMURTRIE, President; THAD. BANKS, Vice President; John Dean, Secretary.

AGENTS: D. T. Caldwell, Altoona; R. A. McCoy, Ebensburg; Daniel Hicks, Duncansville, N. Campbell, Martinsburg; Robt. Waring, Tyrone city. 1—25

DR. J. J. LEVI,
of Philadelphia,

HAS located in Duncansville, Blair county, and offers his professional services as a Physician, Surgeon and Dentist. He also keeps on hand an assortment of Medicines for the accommodation of all persons desiring them. May 3-1—28.

A. J. WOLFE,
CABINET-MAKER
AND UNDERTAKER,
Corner of Allegheny and Front Streets
HOLLIDAYSBURG.

FURNITURE of all descriptions always on hand or made to order.

☞ Coffins made to order, and a HEARSE furnished free in town and country.
Hollidaysburg, May 31, 1862,

A LOT of sawed Hemlock Railing, for sale at LLOYD & HENRY'S.

The Bugle Calls! The War has Begun! A War of Extermination against Bad Teeth, Bad Breath, Diseased Gums, Toothache, Earache, and Neuralgia.
OUR ARTILLERY IS
D. WM. B. HURD'S
DENTAL TREASURY.
A COMPLETE SET OF REMEDIES FOR
PRESERVING THE TEETH,
Purifying the Breath and Mouth AND
Curing Toothache and Neuralgia.

Contents,

Dr. HURD'S Celebrated MOUTH WASH, one bottle.
Dr. HURD'S Unequalled TOOTH POWDER, one box.
Dr. HURD'S Magic TOOTHACHE DROPS, one bottle.
Dr. HURD'S UNRIVALLED NEURALGIA PLASTER.
Dr. Hurd's MANUAL on the Best Means of Preserving the Teeth, including Directions for the Proper Treatment of Children's Teeth.
FLOSS SILK for cleaning between the teeth.
TOOTH PICKS, etc., etc.
Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, 77 Fourth St., Brooklyn, (E. D.)
Price ONE DOLLAR; or, SIX for $5.
☞ The Dental Treasury makes a package eight inches by five, and is sent by express.
☞ Full direction for use is on each article.
The following articles we can send seperately, by mail, viz.:
The Treatise on Preserving Teeth sent, postpaid, on receipt of TWELVE CENTS, or four stamps.
The Neuralgia Plaster, for Neuralgia in the Face, Nervous headache, and Earache, sent post-paid, on receipt of EIGHTEEN CENTS, or six stamps.
The Neuralgia and Rheumatic Plaster (large size). for Pains in the Chest, Shoulders, Back, or any part of the body, sent, post-paid, on receipt of THIRTY-SEVEN CENTS.
Address,
WM. B. HURD & CO.,
Tribune Buildings, New York.

☞ Dr. Hurd's Mouth wash, tooth powder, and toothache drops cannot be sent by mail, but they can probably be obtained at your Drug or Periodical stores: If they cannot, send to us for the DENTAL TREASURY, Price, one dollar, which contains them.

Now,
ARE DR. HURD'S PREPARATIONS GOOD?

The best evidence that they are is, that their firmest friends and best patrons are those who have used them longest. Dr. William B. Hurd is an eminent Dentist of Brooklyn, Treasurer of the New York State Dentists' Association, and these preparations have been used in his private practice for years, and no leading citizen of Brooklyn or Williamsburg questions their excellence, while eminent Dentists of New York recommend them as the best known to the profession. Without the aid of advertising, dealers have sold them by the gross.

The Editor of the Brooklyn *Daily Times* says:—"We are happy to know that our friend, Dr. Hurd, is succeeding beyond all expectation with his mouth wash and tooth powder. The great secret of his success rests with the fact that his articles are precisely what they are represented to be, as we can testify from their long use."

The well known P. T. Barnum writes:—"I found your Tooth Powder so good that my family have used it all up. We find it the best Powder for the teeth that we ever used. I shall fell obliged if you will send me another supply at the Museum at your convenience, with bill."

But their cost is so small that every one may test the matter for himself.

☞ Beware of the ordinary Tooth Powders. Dr. Hurd's Tooth Powder contains no acid, nor alkali, nor charcoal, and polishes without wearing the enamel. Use no other.

WHAT WILL DR. HURD'S REMEDIES EFFECT?

Dr. Hurd's mouth wash and tooth powder will give young ladies that finest charm in woman—a sweet breath and pearly teeth.—Try them, ladies.

Dr. Hurd's mouth wash and tooth powder will cleanse the mouth from all foul exhalations, and if used in the morning, will make the breakfast taste sweeter and the day begin more pleasantly. Hundreds of persons can testify to this. Try them, gentlemen.

Dr. Hurd's mouth wash and tooth powder are the best preparations in the world for curing bad breath and giving firmness and health to the gums. Hundreds of cases of diseased bleeding gums, sore mouth, canker, etc., have been cured by Dr. Hurd's astringent wash.

Dr. Hurd's mouth wash and tooth powder give an additional charm to courtship, and make husbands more agreeable to their wives and wives to their husbands. They should be used by every person haivng

ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

which are liable to impart a taint to the mouth.

Dr. Hurd's toothache drops cure toothache arising from exposed nerves, and are the best friends that parents can have in the house to save their children from torture and themselves from loss of sleep and sympathetic suffering.

Farmers and Mechanics! you cannot well afford to neglect your teeth. For a trifling sum, you can now get preservatives, than which Rothschild or Astor can get nothing better. Remember that Dyspepsia and Consumption of the Lungs often originate in Neglect of Teeth. Send for the *Treatise on Teeth,* and read Dr. Fitch's observations on this subject. If too late to arrest decay in your own teeth, save your children's teeth.

NEURALGIA PLASTER.

Dr. Hurd's Neuralgia Non-Adhesive Plasters are the most pleasant and successful remedies ever prescribed for this painful disease. The patient applies one, soon becomes drowsy, falls asleep, and awakes free from pain, and no blister or other unpleasant or injurious consequences ensue. For Earache and Nervous headache, apply according to directions, and relief will surely follow. Nothing can be obtained equal to Dr. Hurd's Compress for Neuralgia. Try them. They are entirely a novel, curious, and original preparation, and wonderfully successful. They are of two sizes, one small, for the face, price 15 cents, and the other large, for application to the body, price 37 cents. *Will be mailed on receipt of price and one stamp.*

WHAT ARE THE PEOPLE DOING?

The American people are intelligent enough to appreciate preparations that contribute so much to the happiness of those using them, and they want them. Every mail brings us letters, some ordering the Treatise on Teeth, some the Neuralgia Plaster, and not a few enclosing 37 cents for the mouth wash, to be sent by mail; but to these we are compelled to reply that it is impossible to send a half pint bottle by mail. The people want these Remedies.—*Who will supply them?*

Now is the

CHANCE FOR AGENTS.

Shrewd agents can make a small fortune in carrying these articles around to families.—The Dental Treasury is the neatest article that a man or woman can carry around. Send for one and see, or, better, a dozen, which we will sell, as samples, for $7. Agents supplied liberally with Circulars. ☞ Now is the time to go into the business, to do good, and make a profit. We are spending thousands for the benefit of agents. New England men or women! here is something nice, and a chance to take the tide as its flood. Address,

WM. B. HURD & CO.,
Tribune Buildings, New York.

That remittances may be made with confidence, W. B. H. & Co. refer to the Mayor of Brooklyn; to J. W. Griffith, President Farmers' and Citizens' Bank, Brooklyn; to Joy, Coe, & Co., New York; to P. T. Barnum, Esq., New York, etc., etc. 1—20.

Kollock's Dandelion Coffee.

THIS PREPARATION, MADE FROM THE best Java Coffee, is recommended by the hysicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all billious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

Kollock's Levain.

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY
M. H. Kollock, Chemist,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.
Feb. 28, 1862-1y.

STEAM SAW MILL.—I will sell, at private sale, my new and elegant Portable Steam Circular Saw Mill, Engine, Boilers, Lath Mill, &c., &c., known as the "Tub Spring Mills," because the most of the timber close to them is exhausted.
Feb. 14, 1862. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

For the Relief of the Sick and Distressed afflicted with Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, and other Diseases of the Sexual organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address Dr. J. SKILLAN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 1-25

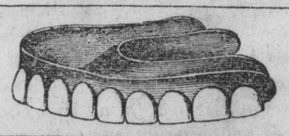
SAMUEL S. BLAIR.....JOHN DEAN.
BLAIR & DEAN,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Hollidaysburg, Blair County, Pa.,
Oct. 18, '61

S. M. WOODKOK,
Attorney at Law,
ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.

Will practice in the several Courts of Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon counties.

Having had several years' experience in the practice of the Law, he expects to merit public patronage.

Office on Annie street, 3 doors above the Post Office.
October 1, 1861-tf.



TEETH—TEETH.

DR. S. KIMMELL, DENTIST, will insert TEETH on pivot, Gold plate, Silver plate, and the Vulcanite base from one, to a full set, on the most reasonable terms. Everything warranted. Gold fillings warranted for forty years.

Office opposite to the Exchange Hotel.
Hollidaysburg. Nov. 15. '861

BOOTS and SHOES, Manufactured and Repaired by
J. M. ALBRIGHT,
Walnut st., Hollidaysburg.
Oct. 23 '61-tf

A COOKING STOVE FOR SALE FOR TRADE.
Inquire at this office.

NOTICE.

The books of Major Raymond have been placed in my hands for settlement. Persons interested will please call and settle.
JNO. H. KEATLEY
Hollidaysburg, Dec. 6, 1861.

J. H. KEATLEY,
Attorney at Law.
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

References:
Governor A. G. Curtin, Harrisburg, Penna.
James T. Hale, Bellefonte, Centre Co. Penna.

J. M. COOPER. S. MILLIKEN.
COAL.
JAS. M. COOPER & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS OF PORTER, MILLIKEN AND CO.)
ARE prepared to furnish the public with a good article of Bituminous Coal, by the boat, car, or cart load.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 1, 1861.

JOHNSTON, JACK & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.)
Bankers,—Hollidaysburg, Pa.

WM. M. LLOYD & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.)
Bankers,—Altoona, Pa.
Nov. 22, 1861.

JOHN BROTHERLINE, Attorney-at-Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

FOR RENT.—The Tub Spring Mills Call on the Editor.

DIRECTORY.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE WHIG.

List of Post Offices in Blair County.

Post Office.	*Post Master.*
Altoona,	G. W. Patton.
Antestown,	B. F. Bell.
Arch Spring,	I. C. Caldwell.
Bruce,	David Aurandt.
Canoe Creek.	D. W. Brown.
Duncansville,	Mrs. McCabe.
East Freedom,	John B. Kephart.
El Dorado,	John J. Canan.
Fostoria,	Jos. Kemp.
Frankstown,	A. P. Kephart.
Hollidaysburgh,	James Bingham.
Martinsburgh,	J. G. Herbst.
Newry,	Landon Reeve.
Olivia,	S. B. Ewing.
Sabbath Rest,	W. F. Sellers.
Sarah,	Paul Mauk.
Sinking Valley,	D. P. Tussey.
Spang's Mills,	James Spang.
Springfield Furnace,	A. McAllister.
Tipton,	W. P. Dysart.
Tyrone,	Harriet M. Stewart.
Williamsburgh,	W. J. Spencer.
Yellow Springs,	J. M. Kinkead.

UNITED STATES OFFICERS.

	Salary.
Abraham Lincoln, of Ill., President,	$25,000
Hannibal Hamlin, of Me., V. President,	8,000
[redacted]	
Edward Bates, of Missouri, Atty Gen.,	8,000
Montg'y Blair, of Md., P. M. General,	8,000

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Roger B. Taney, of Md., Chief Justice,			6,500
J M Wayne, of Ga., Associate Justice,			6,000
John Catron, of Tenn.,	"	"	6,000
J. A. Campbell, of Ala.,	"	"	6,000
Samuel Nelson, N. Y.,	"	"	6,000
R. . Grier, of Penn.,	"	"	6,000
Nathan Clifford, Me.,	"	"	6,000
Noah M. Swayne of O.,	"	"	6,000

One vacancy,
Court meets the first Monday in December at Washington.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM BLAIR COUNTY.

Hon S. S. Blair, Member of House of Rep's.
Lewis W. Hall, member of the State Senate.
Thaddeus Banks, member of State Legislature.

COUNTY OFFICERS

President Judge, Hon. Geo. Taylor, (of Huntingdon county.)
Associates, Samuel Dean and Adam Moses.
A. S. Morrow, Prothonotary.
Samuel McCamant, Sheriff.
H. A. Caldwell, Register and Recorder.
Geo. L. Cowen, Geo. Koon, and James M. Kinkead, County Commissioners.
H. A. Caldwell, Clerk to Commissioners.
John McKeage, Treasurer.
Peter Good, David Aurandt and Samuel Jones, Directors of Poor.
Edward McGraw, jr, Steward of Poor House.
Maxwell B. Smith, Mercantile Appraiser.
A. M. Lloyd, Robert Messimer, and L. L. Moore, Auditors.
James L. Gwin, County Surveyor.
James A. Freeman, Coroner.
John Mitchell, Supt. of Common Schools.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

John Gorley and Geo. B. Bowers, Justices of the Peace.
William Jack, Burgess
Wm. Johnston, David K. Ramey, A. Vowinkle, David Watson, Joseph Baldridge and Joseph Reed, Town Council
[redacted]
John Cresswell, Treasurer of School Board.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor. A. G. Curtin, of Centre county.
Secretary of the Commonwealth, Eli Slifer.
Attorney General, W. M. Meredith, of Philad.
Adjutant General, Alex. L. Russell, of Bedford.
Auditor Gen'l, Thomas E. Cochran, York Co.
Surveyor General, A. Souther, Warren.
State Treasurer, H. D. Moore, Philadelphia.
Supt. of Common Schools, Thos. H. Burrows.

THE JUDICIARY.

Chief Justice, Walter H. Lowrie.
Associate Justices, George W. Woodward, James Thompson, William Strong, John M. Read.

UNITED STATES SENATORS FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

Hon. Edgar Cowan, of Westmoreland Co.
Hon. David Wilmot, of Bradford Co.

SIGEL SALOON.
JOS. FOGLE, Proprietor.
In the Brick Building on Blair Street, near the Rail Road Depot.

'One Flag—One Country—Zwei Lager!'

FRESH LAGER, ALES, Sardines, Shwitzer, Segars, and Refreshment of all kinds. Everybody and their friends are respectfully invited to give him a call. [Jan. 3d, 1862. tf.]

THE WHIG

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☞ No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid. A failure to notify discontinuance at the end of the time subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

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